

The Transcript

HENRY W. DUTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS, TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, 90 & 92 WASHINGTON STREET. FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

VOL. XXXII. BOSTON, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1861. NO. 9582.

Schools.

MR. O. SIEDHOF'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on Monday, September 24th. Personal application may be made at his school-rooms, No. 41 Tremont street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 and 12, or by letter directed to the above address.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF MISS E. L. WHITTIER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES closed on July 15th. The school was held at the school-rooms, No. 41 Tremont street, from June 1st to July 15th. The school was held at the school-rooms, No. 41 Tremont street, from June 1st to July 15th.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on Monday, September 24th. Personal application may be made at his school-rooms, No. 41 Tremont street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 and 12, or by letter directed to the above address.

CHAUNCEY HALL SCHOOL The next term will begin on Monday, September 24th. Personal application may be made at his school-rooms, No. 41 Tremont street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 and 12, or by letter directed to the above address.

CONCORD HALL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES The next term will begin on Monday, September 24th. Personal application may be made at his school-rooms, No. 41 Tremont street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 and 12, or by letter directed to the above address.

PERMONT SQUARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will re-open on Monday, September 24th. Personal application may be made at his school-rooms, No. 41 Tremont street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 and 12, or by letter directed to the above address.

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Real Estate, &c.

TO LET—House No. 40 Pineknay st. P. H. JACKSON, 12 Union Building, State st.

COTTAGE AT BEVERLY TO LET A cottage with furniture, pleasantly situated on the Beverly shore. Apply at 31 City Exchange, Beverly street.

TO LET—A Furnished Cottage at Nahant. Inquire of O. W. SIMM, JR., Oak Hill, Nahant.

TO BE LET—House No. 13-12 Cross-cent place. Apply to ISAAC COOK, 25 Central st., Boston.

TO LET—House 65 Camden street, 14 rooms. In thorough repair, with all the modern improvements. Apply to O. L. RANDOLPH, 140 State st.

HOUSE NO. 100 PLEASANT ST. In thorough repair, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at the house or of MICHAEL HILLS, 206 Washington st.

TO LET—House No. 10 Tyler street, 18 rooms. In thorough repair, suitable for boarding house or club. Apply to J. H. BAKER, 10 Tyler street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House No. 239 Court street, Boston. Recently occupied by William S. Thatcher. The yard is enclosed, and the house is in excellent condition. No. 239 in the same street.

TO LET—A four-story Brick House, containing six rooms, with garden and orchard, situated near Newton Corner and the Worcester Railroad Depot. Apply to J. H. BAKER, 10 Tyler street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A very neat and comfortable house, with garden and orchard, situated near Newton Corner and the Worcester Railroad Depot. Apply to J. H. BAKER, 10 Tyler street.

TO LET—For the season, or a term of one or more years, a comfortable house, with garden and orchard, situated near Newton Corner and the Worcester Railroad Depot. Apply to J. H. BAKER, 10 Tyler street.

FOR SALE—Dwelling Houses on Boston street, Chestnut street, Somerset street, Hancock street, Tremont place, Charles street, and No. 12 Union Building, 40 State st.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE TO LET At Wood's Hole, near the water's edge, an old and comfortable house, with garden and orchard, and a fine view of the sea. Apply to J. H. BAKER, 10 Tyler street.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA PLAIN. A house and stable on the corner of Greenwood avenue and Third street, with a large garden and a fine view of the sea. Apply to J. H. BAKER, 10 Tyler street.

FOR SALE—Dwelling Houses on Boston street, Chestnut street, Somerset street, Hancock street, Tremont place, Charles street, and No. 12 Union Building, 40 State st.

EXTRACT OF GALLS AND CHLOROPYRUM. The Extract of Galls and Chloropyrum is a powerful medicine for the cure of various diseases, and is sold by DR. J. H. BAKER, 10 Tyler street.

MILITARY DRESSING CASES—Just received. The thing for a soldier, compact, neat, complete, and durable. Apply to J. H. BAKER, 10 Tyler street.

LUBIN'S HOUSE, Blane de Pale, Violet Powder, Sachet Powder. A case of the above just imported by ORLANDO TOMPKINS, Apothecary, 121 Washington street.

PRESENTATION WRITING DESKS. French, English and American, ornamental and plain. An unequalled assortment may be found at the store of GEORGE S. TOLMAN, 121 Washington street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c. Single, Double, and Triple. Apply to GEORGE S. TOLMAN, 121 Washington street.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. IN BOSTON. Give notice that the amount of their Capital paid in and the amount of their profits.

\$300,000. and they continue to insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS, and to pay the claims on the same rate, at the lowest rates, and to pay the claims on the same rate, at the lowest rates.

THE ASSOCIATION OF BANKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CURRENCY. The Association of Banks for the Supply of Currency is a body of bankers, who have agreed to supply the currency of the United States, and to pay the claims on the same rate, at the lowest rates.

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Two regular editions of the Daily are issued, the first at 10 o'clock P. M., the second at 11 P. M., with Postscript and Extras at all hours after 11 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS appear in all the editions.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1861.

THE MERRY MONARCH.

By WILLIAM MONARCH.

It is pleasant to think in a genial mood, When the world is of my being, without and within, And to be happy with all that is good.

And with never a thought nor a whisper of care, If the gods would but grant me my dearest desire, As truly I think they're inclining to do—

That I should be happy, looking into the fire, And thinking, dear girl, I'm thinking of you. For if to my wishes the gods would respond, And they might, for they certainly're nothing to lose—

It is not the maiden, delicious and fond, No, it isn't the sweet little Lily I'd choose; You love me! ah yes, so at least you can say—

Two a day of two sines—but I know your will That a maid cannot love till she learns the true way, As a child cannot read till it learns how to spell.

No, should I be thinking, as sometimes I am, If the gods had but made me the thing I would be, That a station of rank in this world of toil of care, Were a pleasant and suitable state for me.

And to be thinking, as sometimes I am, If the gods had but made me the thing I would be, That a station of rank in this world of toil of care, Were a pleasant and suitable state for me.

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Great Battle!

THE BULL'S RUN BATTERIES CAPTURED!

Grand Victory by the Union Army!

Rebels Completely Routed!

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

JEFF. DAVIS CONSPICUOUS IN THE FIGHT.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, 21st. It is not doubted here in military quarters that Gen. Johnston was enabled to effect a junction with Gen. Beauregard some time yesterday.

The New York 37th passed into Virginia this morning.

Orders to march yesterday evening were countermanded until early this morning, our troops in the meantime cutting a road through the woods in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

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Lowell, Monday, July 22, 1861.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but fall before us!
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

THE FIGHT OF THURSDAY. The casualties of the fight at Bull's Run, though not fully reported as yet, show that the Massachusetts First regiment, under Col. Corbin, was in the thickest of the fight. The Colonel himself, after having his horse disabled, seized a musket and led his men on foot, loading and firing with them. Lieut. Col. Wells and Austin of the same regiment also displayed great courage. Company H of Chelsea suffered severely in the loss of six gallant soldiers and as many more wounded. The news of these casualties has naturally caused some excitement in Chelsea, and prompt aid and sympathy are shown for the families of the brave men who have been struck down or disabled. Mayor Fay proceeded at once to the seat of war, to look after the suffering and so far as may be to return to their friends the remains of the dead. How great was the loss of the enemy in this fight is not known. All accounts agree that the rebels had every advantage in respect to position and numbers. The rebels who led in the attack at Bull's Run are supposed to have been South Carolina men, under Bonham, as this traitor has been described in Beauregard's orders as in command of "the advance guard of the Potomac." These fellows kept themselves under cover of the woods during the whole fight.

WAR ITEMS AND MOVEMENTS. An officer from Gen. Patterson's division reported at Washington, on Saturday, that the march toward Winchester had been commenced. The Pennsylvania regiments have been furnished with new clothing by the state and have enlisted for the war. A Fort Monroe dispatch of Friday states that a small scouting party, made up of Major Rawlings of the Kentucky cavalry, Shurtleff of the Illustrated News, and others, left Hampton on the previous day on a scout, poorly prepared for an attack. When a short distance beyond Newmarket bridge they were surprised by twenty rebels. Rawlings was instantly killed by a rebel shot, two were wounded and captured, while the rest escaped. Three companies went out and brought in the body of Rawlings. At Norfolk and vicinity the rebels are reported to be 10,000 strong. The rifling of cannon is going on there. It has been announced by authority that no more fugitive slaves are to be allowed in our camps, nor are they to be permitted to follow the army. The Confederate government has called upon all the rebel states for a reserve force of thirty thousand men. The Georgians and Virginians in one of the Western Virginia camps have had a sort of insurrection on account of a division of labor in digging ditches. The Georgians say they came to help Virginia out of a scrape, and they don't fancy the business of digging. They prefer to superintend. The city government of Montgomery (Ala.) to help the cause along has levied a special tax of \$20 on each negro man and \$10 on each negro woman. The negroes who have been forced to work on the rebel entrenchments at Centerville were carried away from their homes by the retreating troops. The rebels at Richmond, it is said, have already mounted seven cannon of large calibre, and ten thousand whites and negroes are at work day and night upon the defences.

JEFF. DAVIS'S CONGRESS MET AT RICHMOND on Saturday and an outline of the message is furnished by way of New Orleans. The document, so far as reported, is chiefly occupied with a recital of what has happened since the last meeting at Montgomery, with a running commentary on Mr. Lincoln's message. Jeff. is very insolent and imperious in his tone. He depicts the barbarities of a war "carried on under the pretext of suppressing an insurrection." The mission of Taylor to Washington is avowed to have been for the purpose of proposing an exchange of prisoners, especially the pirates taken on board the Savannah.

PRIZE VESSELS RECAPTURED. Two vessels captured by Jeff. Davis's pirates, but retaken by their crews, have arrived at New York. The vessels are the brig Cuba and schooner J. S. Waring. The rescue of the last is due to the colored steward, William Tillman, who, preferring freedom to slavery, killed three of the prize crew.

CONGRESS. The senate only was in session Saturday and little was done. Latham of California spoke to the resolution endorsing the President's act, some of which were criticised; but he concluded his State would stand by the Union. Many members of the house went down to see the fighting at Bull's Run.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. For August, makes its appearance in good time, with a brilliant table of contents.

Old papers for sale by the hundred.

THE FIGHT OF THURSDAY. The following telegraphic dispatch was received at the Merrimack House at half-past one o'clock to-day from the Merchants' Exchange, Boston:—

The New York Herald states that Manassas Junction was supplied with water from Bull's Run Creek, which would now be cut off, leaving the rebel cavalry without any.

The Ellsworth Zouaves met the Louisiana Zouaves and completely routed them, taking their colors.

The 69th New York regiment, stripped to their skin, went into the fight regardless of fatigue or personal safety.

Gen. McDowell telegraphed that the enemy were completely routed from Bull's Run, retreating toward Manassas, leaving their batteries in possession of our forces. The rebels were driven back inch by inch, leaving their dead on the field. Large loss on both sides.

The Zouaves were terribly cut up, losing their Colonel and Lieut. Col. The whole force on both sides are said to have been engaged, Gen. Johnston having joined Beauregard's army, swelling the rebel force to 60,000.

The New York Herald's correspondent reports that he was on the battle-field, and that when he left the rebels were flying in vast numbers.

Lieut. Col. J. Porter, with a flag of truce, was fired upon by the rebels; he was endeavoring to obtain the body of Lieut. Smith of the Massachusetts first.

The rebels now occupy equally as strong a position as at Bull's Run.

The federal forces occupy the late battle-field, about two miles from Bull's Run.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. Since the fight of Thursday, every hour has been crowded with stirring events. Our army, after the first fight at Bull's Run, prepared for a flank movement, which was executed in brilliant style by sending a large force to the west and north of Bull's Run. This movement is described in an official dispatch from Centerville, yesterday:

We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At half-past two o'clock this morning the various regiments about Centerville were formed for a march, and at about 3 o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's Run to the left. At 6 o'clock the first gun was fired from a 30-pound rifled cannon sent ahead to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy, and the advance moved on. At Gen. McDowell's headquarters, 3 miles beyond Centerville, the greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a stone bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Capt. Alexander of the engineer corps, who had inspected the country minutely in a previous reconnaissance, and to whom in a great measure the plan of the campaign is due.

Beyond doubt the main body of Johnston's forces have joined Beauregard, and the entire rebel strength is reported to be 70,000 or 80,000.

The most severe battle of the campaign was fought at Bull's Run, yesterday, and resulted in a complete victory of the loyal forces, who took at least three masked batteries, and drove the enemy back. Our loss was heavy, including three colonels, among them Col. Slocum of Rhode Island, and a brother of the secretary of war. The conflict lasted nine hours, and the smoke of battle was seen from the heights about Washington. It is said Jeff. Davis in person conducted the operations of the rebels. The Sixty-Ninth New York was in the advance. The following bulletins were received in official quarters during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station, about 4 miles from Bull's Run:

Fairfax Court House, July 21, 11 a. m.—There is rapid firing from heavy guns, and frequent discharges of musketry.

11.10.—The firing is very heavy, and apparently on our left wing.

11.30.—There is evidently a battle. Towards our left, in the direction of Bull Run, and a little north, the firing is very rapid and heavy.

1.45.—Heavy guns are heard again and apparently nearer. The musketry is heavy and nearer.

2 p. m.—The musketry is very heavy and the firing much nearer. There is certainly a movement to our left.

2.45 p. m.—The firing is a little farther off and apparently in the direction of the Junction; less heavy guns and more light artillery as near as can judge.

3 p. m.—The firing has ceased ten minutes since.

3.45 p. m.—The firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle which has been so gloriously fought for the old stars and stripes, and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

3.50 p. m. Our courier has not returned. Quartermaster Barton of the Michigan 2d regiment has just passed, and says that the officers, men and citizens of Centerville saw a general engagement of the whole line had taken place 3 miles in the direction of Manassas, and that our troops had driven and forced the rebel lines back to Manassas. We expect a courier every moment.

Centerville, 4 p. m.—Gen. McDowell has ordered the reserves now here under Col. Miles to leave the bridge over Bull's Run on the Waterson road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now three or four miles from here, directing operations at Blackburn's Ford.

Fairfax Court House, 4.45 p. m.—Two of our couriers have returned, but are unable to communicate with Gen. McDowell in person. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the enemy to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull's Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5.20 p. m.—Another dispatch says that the federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

5.45 p. m.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The Colonel went at 4 o'clock, and will be back soon.

An still later report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says the column under Col. Heintzelman had followed the rebels to Manassas Junction, and was then shelling them.

The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington from Georgetown Heights.

The headquarters of the army is inaccessible to-night, the president and cabinet being privately with General Scott and staff and other distinguished gentlemen.

There is most intense excitement everywhere existing to learn further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of events is immediately surrounded and compelled to relate his observations. The many unauthenticated rumors which prevail serve to confuse the truth.

The smoke of the battle could be seen from eminences in Washington.

A number of members of Congress and even ladies went to the neighborhood of Bull's Run to witness the battle. One of them reports that Col. Hunter of the third cavalry, acting as major-general, was mortally wounded.

It is stated with confidence in all quarters that Col. Cameron of the 70th N. Y. is the brother of the late President, and Col. Slocum of the 24th Rhode Island regiment were killed.

Later Accounts of the Battle.—Another dispatch, dated at Washington, yesterday, confirms the above, and adds interesting particulars, which are deemed reliable:

Our troops advanced as follows: Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the 4th brigade to hold a battery on the hill on the Warrenton road in the vicinity of the place where the last battle was fought. The flank movements were described in our first dispatch.

Gen. Schenck and Sherman's brigades, of Gen. Tyler's column, advanced by the Warrenton road, while Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction. Keyes's brigade remained at Centerville.

Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding the road, and our troops formed in order of battle array. The 2d N. Y. and 1st Ohio on the left and the 2d Ohio and 2d Wisconsin and 70th, 12th, and 69th N. Y. on the right. Col. Miles's division followed on the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery at 10 minutes to 7. The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Hunter's division came up the battle became general. Col. Hunter's movement was successful. The enemy's position was opened up by Carlisle's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing. The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas and the attack opened.

The battle consisted in a succession of fires from masked batteries, which opened in every direction—when one was silenced its place was supplied by two—and in the daring charges of our infantry in unsmoking march.

On the Ohio and 2d New York regiments were marched by flank through the woods, by a new made road, within a mile of the main road, when they came upon a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear. Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the main road, and to wait for 15 or 20 minutes until the firing had ceased. The order to pass through and attack the work, when the battery opened upon us and killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey of Co. G, New York 2d, and William Maxwell and a drummer, and seriously wounding several others. Our troops were kept for 15 or 20 minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries, they succeeding in retiring in regular order and with their batteries.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New York 69th, 70th and 13th, who rushed upon the rebel firing as they proceeded, with perfect effect, and attacking it at the point of the bayonet. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before it. They found the rebels had abandoned the battery and only taken one gun, but this success was only a prelude to a severe loss of life, in which the 69th and 70th were severely suffered, and it was reported that Lieut. Col. Nugent was among the first killed.

The Zouaves also distinguished themselves by spirited assaults on batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared their loss is immense.

It was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely; that Hunter had driven them back in the rear; that Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck of the 2d Wisconsin regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier-Quartermaster Pryor, cousin to Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse, as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck, "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

From the statement of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, under command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction. He describes the officer most prominent in the fight, and distinguished from the rest by his white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He confirms previous reports of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel forces, but says it is difficult to get them into proper discipline and fit for battle.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

At 7 o'clock, this evening, guns were still heard at shot. The Herald's special dispatch, dated Bull's Run, Saturday evening, says: The Mass. 1st are in the advance. Lieut. Col. Porter made an ineffectual attempt to procure the body of Lieut. Smith of Boston, but was fired upon by the artillery of the enemy. Col. Cowart's 1st regiment was fired upon by rebel pickets several times last night as they slept in the road on their arms.

Washington, July 20.—Fifteen secessionists were captured at Bull's Run on Thursday, and brought to this city. They were strong gentry. One was a South Carolina sergeant, the others Alabamians. General Mansfield sent them to the old capital building, which has been fitted for a prison. The prisoners are rough-looking, and were objects of much interest as they marched through the streets.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. B. PATCH & CO.

Toll House adjoining Central Bridge.
On SATURDAY, July 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. we shall sell, on the premises, in Lowell, the Toll House and land appertaining, situated at the northern end of Central Bridge and adjoining same. For particulars inquire of E. B. PATCH & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Stocks in Boston, July 20.

14 Boston & Maine Railroad,	108 3/4
3 Western Railroad,	111
2 Northern Railroad (N. H.),	101 1/4
18 Vermont Railroad,	102 1/4
3 Boston & Providence Railroad,	102 3/4
12 Vermont & New Hampshire Railroad,	102 1/2
12 Manchester & Lawrence Railroad,	100 1/8
1 Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R.,	99 3/4
1 Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.,	92 1/2
1 Dwight Manufacturing Co.,	87 1/2

CITY MATTERS.

EXAMINATION WEEK. The pupils of our public schools will be examined this week, and after the examination, will have a vacation of six weeks to visit their friends in the country or to amuse themselves at home, and return with renewed strength to commence their studies again about the first of September.

The High School is being examined to-day, and will close by public exercises at Huntington Hall, at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the graduates will receive their diplomas. The Carney medal presentations will take place at the conclusion of the exercises, with addresses.

The whole number of scholars attending the High School during the last term is 206; number belonging, July 13th, males 47, females 95, total 142. Average number belonging, males 62, females 112, total 174. Average daily attendance, 157.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. The annual examination of this class of schools closed on Saturday. By this early examination these schools secure one week more of vacation than formerly. This is as it should be. These scholars now will get forty-two weeks of school out of the fifty-two in every year, which, with the average condition of our school houses, and with the age of the scholars, ranging from four to nine, is as much time as sanitary and intellectual laws will allow.

The examination passed of generally with great credit, and in many instances with much improvement on former years. An interesting feature in these examinations is the very large attendance of parents and friends, showing a very encouraging appreciation on the part of our citizens of the importance of this grade of schools.

These schools in our city we consider on the whole a great success. With few exceptions the teachers have all the kindness of parents and all the skill of instructors, making them at once a school and a home for the scholars.

The course of study in these schools was much abbreviated at the commencement of the current year. Four sections only in Coburn's Arithmetic are now required for admission to the grammar school, and no geography. The result will be a very large transfer from these schools to the grammar schools, thinning the former and filling the latter. The advantage of this change is yet to be tested.

BATTLE ON MIDDLE STREET. About the time the battle at Bull's Run was going on yesterday, the inhabitants on Middle street were surprised to find that a serious engagement was going on between two females, General Alcohol commanding on both sides. No lives lost. One of the parties had her face somewhat bruised.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTH. The committee of arrangements held another meeting Saturday evening and transacted some further business in reference to the reception of the Sixth regiment. It was voted to extend invitations to the mayors of Boston and Worcester, in addition to those already invited from abroad. The committee have assurances that the steam-gun will be on hand, and the Government of the Mechanic Association, to whom the presentation is to be made, will be invited to form part of the procession. Other arrangements will be announced hereafter.

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE. The following certificates of marriage intentions were issued by the City Clerk, during the week ending July 20th:

Names.	Residence.	Birth place.
Daniel Sullivan and Lowell,	Ireland	N. Y. City
James Ashton and "	England	"
John M. Hartlett and Lowell,	Ireland	"
John M. Hartlett and Lowell,	Ireland	"
John M. Hartlett and Lowell,	Ireland	"
John M. Hartlett and Lowell,	Ireland	"
John M. Hartlett and Lowell,	Ireland	"
John M. Hartlett and Lowell,	Ireland	"
John M. Hartlett and Lowell,	Ireland	"
John M. Hartlett and Lowell,	Ireland	"

THE HIGGINS SCHOOLS. This forenoon, Patrick Higgins, of Billerica, for an assault on his wife, had his case postponed till to-morrow morning. C. W. H. Stone came in, but sentence postponed for another week.

MORE CHERRIES. B. F. Melvin, of Centerville, has been fortunate enough to raise a few cherries this season, and has very generously sent us his entire crop in a small box.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for August has been received at Mrs. S. D. Clark's periodical store, 110 Central street. This number opens with lively sketches and illustrations of that beautiful Arcadia known as Central Park, New York city, with the usual variety of entertaining articles.

A WAR INCIDENT. Some time since, two Virginia were students in the law school at Cambridge. One was named II. and the other M—. Both left for the war—II. to join the rebels and M. to stand by the union. In a letter to a friend in Cambridge, M. gives the following incident: I am sorry to tell you that I met II. of our law school in the rebel army, while skirmishing with them near Cumberland. I saw him at a distance of a hundred yards, and he didn't seem to be at all surprised. I could easily have killed him. He was such a noble fellow, as well as one of my intimate friends in Harvard, that I hope I shall be excused for not strictly performing my duty. I called out to him, "Major," (a nickname), and raised my rifle. He looked for a few minutes, raised his hands above his head, as much as to say, "I recognize you, old fellow,"—turned and darted off into the woods. The captain of this company was an old friend of mine at the University of Virginia.

The ISSUE. Here is a clear and comprehensive statement of the real issue between the loyal and rebel people of this country, in few words. We take it from Mr. Boutwell's oration at Cambridge last week:

The war on the part of the rebels is for the doctrine that the nation has no right to exist as a single state, at any time or for any purpose, without their consent. That on their part is against all government, that which they have attempted to set up as well as against that which they have inherited from Washington and Jefferson.

We maintain the right of the nation to exist, not in favor of any state, small or great, Florida or New in receiving all the will of the people of the whole country, acting in the light of our history and traditions, and in obedience to our necessities. The nation, the union indeed, existed long before the constitution was formed.

It is a curious fact that Robert Garnett, who was killed at St. George, was the professional instructor of McClellan at West Point. He taught him tactics, and had an apt pupil, it appears.

The Northampton Courier says that a gentleman arrived in that town last week from Columbus, Miss., who believed, until he reached the loyal states, that congress was in session in Chicago.

By order of the Pennsylvania state authorities all the cannon throughout the commonwealth are being collected, with the view of rifling their bore and otherwise improving them.

The New York aldermen have ratified the ordinance appropriating half a million for the families of volunteers. The board also resolved to unite in receiving all the regiments returning from the war, the expenses thereof to be borne by the members of the common council in their individual capacity.

The Old South Church in Andover have unanimously voted to extend to Mr. William M. Barber, of the senior class in the Theological Seminary in that town, an invitation to become their pastor. Mr. Barber has received a nomination from the First Church in South Danvers, and another from the First Church in Dedham.

The clerical citizens of Holly Springs, Miss., took a New York lady in charge while on her way home a few days ago, from the south, where she had been teaching school. She was robbed of her money, arrested as a spy, detained several days, and after being subjected to several indignities, sent on her way.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws has been conferred upon Edward Bates, attorney general of the United States, by Dickinson college, Pennsylvania.

The chair shop at Smithville, Ludlow, Vt., was destroyed by fire with its contents on Wednesday evening. Abel Adams's whetstone shop adjoining was also consumed. Loss \$3200.

The Kingston (Jamaica) journals of the 8th of June state that the cotton growing company had commenced operations in planting on an extensive scale.

The British Consul writes to the New Orleans Picayune that there have been six cases of impressed British subjects reported at his office, and calling for his interference.

Eighty-one horses were shipped from Montpelier on Monday for Boston, on their way to war. They were all procured in Washington country and the average cost of the lot was \$100 each.

Two of the leading morning papers in Philadelphia raised the price on Monday from two to three cents per copy.

The New York Herald is now stereotyping its daily forms by a process long in use in London and introduced into this country by the New York Tribune. The New York Times is about to do the same thing.

George Mather, a well known printing ink manufacturer, died in New York on Monday, aged 75. He has been in the ink business since 1816, and accumulated a fortune.

Some gentlemen were out exploring in Ontonagon county, about twenty-five miles from Ontonagon, recently, and discovered gold, which, upon examination, yielded about one hundred and thirty dollars to the ton of rock.

A Vermont farmer, living on the line of the Troy and Boston railroad, stopped a passenger train on Thursday by waving his hat. "What's the matter?" screamed the engineer. "Matter?" said the farmer, "nothin' as I know of." "Then what did you swing your hat for?" said the engineer. "O Lord!" said the farmer, "why, I was fanning myself!"

Notice. All persons who have joined or are intending to join H. S. O. Weymouth's company are requested to meet at the Mechanic Shop, 217 Central street, at 7 o'clock, without fail. Per order. H. S. O. WEYMOUTH. July 21, 1861.

Wanted. A middle aged lady is desirous of procuring a situation as a housekeeper. Has no objection to taking care of a sick person. Good references given. Apply at this office. Jy24d

Prize Fish's Family. A thoroughbred fish of this color and has proved it to be the purest and most economical food offered in this market. For particulars apply to J. B. BENTLEY & CO., 100 North Main street, Lowell.

Washington Cook.—Forking has no equal. It kills quicker, it turns up cleaner, it lasts longer, it burns in less quantity, it costs less money than any other fire burning coal. The genuine can be bought only at Howard's Western Engine, and of our agent, HOWARD, 5 FROST STREET. Jy24d

Caution! The subscribers, the only shippers of the true and original Franklins, notice that other coal dealers in Lowell are selling cheaply, and are not the genuine Franklins. We take this method of cautioning the public, as they hope to get the genuine article, as we have never sold or shipped any Franklin coal to any party in Lowell, except Mr. J. W. Livingston. REMINGTON & HENRY. Delaware City, Del. Jy24d

Fire Insurance Companies.

HOWARD'S Fire Insurance Company
OF LOWELL, MASS.
Incorporated January 1848.
Continues to insure against hazard by fire, on terms favorable to the insured. Policies issued for any term from one month to five years.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$150,000.
DIRECTORS:
Lowell, Josiah G. Abbott,
John Allen,
Stephen Cushing,
Arthur H. Henshaw,
John W. Danforth,
Samuel Barker,
Ephraim Brown,
Walter Wright,
Caleb M. Marvel,
Henry C. Howe,
NATHAN ALLEN, Pres't
J. W. DANFORTH, Sec. and Treas.
OFFICE—OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING.
(FIRST FLOOR.)
No. 23 1-3 Central, Cor. Middle Street,
LOWELL. Jy11

ATNA Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated in 1819. Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000
Surplus, - - - - - \$700,000
INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON TERMS ADAPTED TO THE HABITS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE LAWS OF COMPENSATION.
POLICIES written on DWELLING HOUSES and their contents, and CHURCHES, for one or five years.
GEORGE RIPLEY, Agent for Lowell and vicinity, successor to the late A. J. Richmond. Office, No. 18 Appleton Block. Jy24d

INCORPORATED 1810. HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$936,709.00.
Policies issued and renewed. Losses equitably adjusted and paid immediately upon satisfactory proofs, in New York or Boston towns, by the undersigned, the duly authorized agent.
GEORGE RIPLEY, Agent, Successor to the late A. J. Richmond. Office No. 18 Appleton Block. Jy24d

DIVIDEND Pleading Company,
CHARLESTOWN
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
Incorporated in 1836.
Amount insured April 1, 1860, \$1,855,706 00
Capital, - - - - - 200,000 00
Cash Assets, - - - - - 25,343 87
Liabilities, - - - - - 20,000 00
Twenty-five per cent. Dividend is now being paid on five year Policies, and ten per cent on one year Policies.
Board of Directors:
Charles Thompson, Hiram W. Kimball,
Frederick A. Allen, Amos Brown,
Edward Lawrence, Joseph Young,
Thomas J. Eliot, John S. May,
James G. Fuller, Charles Bird, Jr.,
George S. Hall, Charles Thompson, President.
JAS. G. FULLER, Secretary.
Real estate owners and others having the said KINDS of property to insure will find it to their INTERESTS to effect their insurance in this old and reliable company, as it enables them to pay only ONE HALF the rate of Stock Companies, for insurance in this office since its origin, on same kinds of property as other companies.

Removed to No. 17 Central street.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
Net Assets, July 1, 1859, \$1,825,612.86.

CHARLES OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital, \$500,000. Capital and Surplus, \$600,000. Never made a case, where a loss has been paid promptly.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital, \$500,000. Capital and Surplus, \$225,000.

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CONWAY, MASS.
Cash Capital, \$100,000. Assets, \$394,942.

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In this city, single copy, Two Cents; served by Carriers for
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Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication,
No. 74 Baltimore Street, near Gay.
The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.
All communications should be addressed to the Publisher of
The South.

THE SOUTH EXTRA

Baltimore, Monday Morning, July 22, 1861—11 o'clock

The South.

'Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's menace come to pass?
Are they not braved? Voices, lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks, like sea-weed, into whence she rose!
Better be when'd beneath the waves, and shun,
Even in destruction's depth, her foreign foes,
From whom submission wrings an infamous repose.'

THE WAR.

From the Grand Army.

The First Battle at Bull's Run.
The Washington papers contain some further accounts of the first conflict at Bull's Run. The Washington morning *Chronicle* of yesterday says that a Connecticut man who had been taken prisoner by the Confederates but escaped at Bull's Run, gives a very intelligent account of himself and his experience. He says the enemy continued to be reinforced all day yesterday by every train that arrived. Among the arrivals was General Johnson with 17,000 men. He says that the strength of the army yesterday, including arrivals during the day, was not less than 70,000 to 80,000 men, and that more arrivals were expected. When our troops were attacked on Thursday, he says the Massachusetts First were thrust around to the left, and came upon the entrenchments of the enemy before either party discovered the other. The rebels immediately sprang to their arms, when our men cried, "halt, the rebels are retreating!" "The Massachusetts First," "Down you, you are just the men we want to shoot!" with which they fired. One man received a number of bullets, and falling dead, rolled into their entrenchments, where they cut him up with sabres. They battered one or two others over their heads and faces with the butt of their muskets, and we have now in hospital one poor fellow whose face was cut and bruised to pieces in this way.

He says that one of the shells fired by our men exploded near Lee and Beauregard, killing a number of officers and men. A retreat was proposed, but overruled by Lee. They then brought a rifled cannon to bear upon our ranks. Lieut. Tompkins, with seven cavalry, went round to the left, until, with his glass, he counted 27 cavalry companies, 20 men each, with splendid matched horses.

Another correspondent says:

A very intelligent gentleman, who left the scene at Bull's Run late yesterday afternoon, who took pains to inform himself, says he saw twenty-eight dead bodies of the federal soldiers, which he believed constituted the whole number of killed, and was told of thirty to forty wounded and missing, many of whom he saw. Some were terribly mangled. One man had his thigh shattered awfully by a grape shot, others were pierced through the arms, legs, &c., with musket balls. The waddings of a cannon ball so chafed the head and face of one young man as to deprive him of sight. The lamentations of the wounded were painful, though a few not seriously injured, were eager to give battle again, and in high spirits.

From all accounts it seems quite certain that Gen. Johnson has effected a junction with Gen. Beauregard, at Manassas.

The Second Battle at Bull's Run.

We have from Government sources an account of a second battle at Bull's Run, yesterday morning, in which it is claimed that the batteries at that point were taken after an obstinate combat lasting from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M., the Confederates retreating upon Manassas. This information is given in an official despatch from Gen. McDowell to the War Department received in Washington at 5 P. M. This is the latest date to which any of the published accounts run, but we are informed privately that the War Department had received last night later intelligence to the effect that the Confederates had retaken the batteries at the Run, a statement which derives plausibility from the fact that the firing which was said to have ceased about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was resumed at 7 P. M., and from the further circumstance narrated in the Washington *Republican* of this morning, that a panic seized the reserve at Centerville last evening, and they fled with haste towards Fairfax, abandoning wagons, provisions, camp equipage, &c., in their flight.

Whatever has been the result at Bull's Run, it is quite certain that the difficulties of the Federal troops have but just commenced, and that the result gained has been disproportionate to the sacrifice of life. It seems quite certain that Colonel Cameron, of the New York 79th (Highlanders), and Col. Slocum, of the 2d Rhode Island, have been killed, and it was also reported that Burnside, Corcoran and Heintzelman, had shared the same fate. Col. Hunter, of the U. S. Cavalry, was said to be mortally wounded.

We now annex the details of the battle as telegraphed by the Associated Press, the first in order being the official despatches as furnished by Couriers who are hourly despatched from Fairfax Court House to the scene of action. We again call attention to the fact, that though Fairfax is in direct telegraphic communication with Washington, and despatches were being regularly received every half hour during the day, the last despatch is no later than 5:40 P. M., though the telegraph office was kept open here nearly all night.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 5:50 P. M.—Our couriers have not yet returned. Quartermaster Barton, of the 24th regiment of Michigan, has just passed and says that the officers, men and citizens at Centerville, say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place three and a half miles this side of Manassas Junction, and that our troops had driven and forced the Confederate lines back to Manassas. We expect a courier now every minute.

CENTREVILLE, July 19—P. M.—General McDowell has ordered the reserves, now here under Colonel Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull Run on the Manassas road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now about three or four miles from here directing operations near Blackburn's ford.

FAIRFAX, 4:45 P. M.—Two of our couriers have returned, but they were unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDowell. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the rebels to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5:20 P. M.—Another despatch says that the Federal forces have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the Confederates is complete. The batteries at Bull Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

5:10 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The couriers went at 4 o'clock and will be back soon.

WASHINGTON, July 21—11 P. M.—The most intense excitement is everywhere existing, to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of the events is immediately surrounded, to relate his observations. The demand for intelligence is insatiable. Many unauthorized rumors prevail, which serve to confuse the truth. The smoke of the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington. A number of members of Congress and even ladies went to the neighborhood of Bull Run to witness the battle. One of these members reports that Colonel Hunter, of the

3d Cavalry, acting as Major General, was seriously if not mortally wounded. It is stated in all quarters, that the news is generally credited, that Colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment, brother of the Secretary of War, and Colonel Slocum of the 2d Rhode Island regiment were killed in the action.

Next in order is an attempted description of the contest by a correspondent of the *Associated Press* stationed at Centerville. His account seems to be made up to 3 P. M. and is as follows:

CENTREVILLE, July 21, P. M.—A most severe and general battle was fought today at Bull Run bridge. The conflict was most desperate and bloody, lasting over nine hours. The programme of the battle as stated in my first despatch was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with great vigor and bravery and successively stormed and taken, with severe loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows: Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement with the batteries at Bull Run, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade, to hold the Federal battery stationed on the hill, on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the last battle (the Bull Run battle).

The flank movements were carried out as described in my first despatch. Col. Schenck and Col. Sherman's brigades of Gen. Tyler's division advanced by the Warrenton road, while Colonel Heintzelman's and Col. Hunter's division took the left of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction. Colonel Key's Brigade remained at Centerville, as a reserve. Information was received by General Tyler's command, of the existence of the enemy's battery, commanding that road. Our troops were then formed in battle array. The 2d New York and 2d Ohio, on the left; the 3d Ohio, 2d Wisconsin and 10th, 12th, and 90th New York on the right. Col. Miles' Division followed in the rear. The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery, at 10 minutes of 7 o'clock, this morning. The Confederates did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came up and the battle became general. Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was then opened upon by several of our Col. Howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing.

[The reason, we understand, why Colonel Hunter's success was not complete was because he was mortally wounded, and his division badly cut up.]

The Confederates rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened. The battle consisted in a succession of fires from masked batteries, which were opened in every direction. When one was silenced its place was taken by two, and the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them exhibited the most dauntless courage. The 2d Ohio and the 2d New York militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear. Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road in order to allow the pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the battery. This battery then opened upon us and worked on the third round. Dempsey, of company G, New York 2d, and William Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounded several others. Our troops were kept in this position for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They suffered in retreating in regular order with their baggage.

[From this it is evident that the Federals here had to retreat, and did not succeed in taking this battery of pieces.]

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New 90th, 79th and 13th regiments, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect aim, attacking it with the bayonet's point. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before them. They found that the Confederates had abandoned the battery as they approached, and had only succeeded in carrying off one gun. This success was achieved only after a severe loss of life, in which the 69th regiment suffered most severely, and it is reported that the Lieut. Colonel was among those killed. Ellsworth's Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries, at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense. Up to the hour of 3 P. M. it was generally understood that we had humbled in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that Col. Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and that Col. Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success; and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

Admitting this last statement to be true, is it not strange that confirmation of it should be lacking? Gen. McDowell in his official report of 5 P. M., only claims to have taken the batteries at the Run.

The *Associated Press* report concludes as follows:

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Haskins, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Pryor, a cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse as he by accident rode within our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Haskins: "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Haskins. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. Then you are my prisoner, said Haskins. From the statements of this prisoner, it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the Confederates, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, under the command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction. He describes an officer most prominent in the fight, distinguished from the rest by his white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He confirms the previous reports of negro troops in the Confederate force. He says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array. The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the center of our columns. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries. At 7 o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

The special correspondent of the *Sun* states that 8,000 troops went forward during the day to reinforce the "Grand Army."

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, July 20.—A spy who is just in from Great Bethel reports that Captain Jenkins and Shurtliff were wounded yesterday and carried off as prisoners. The rebels had two killed. A company of Massachusetts men made a scout last night to Great Bethel. They report only fifty light horse at that point, but that the Confederates will make a stand at Cookstown, eight miles this side Yorktown, where considerable force is now assembled. Near Great Bethel eight of the party captured three officers' horses. The officers escaped into the woods. Formidable preparations are being made for an advance in the direction of Yorktown. The Government, it is stated, is about to furnish the means of offensive operations.

Gen. Butler is making a vigorous effort to prevent the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the several camps. Most of the insubordination and want of discipline (to say nothing of illness) may be attributed to the vile whiskey which has been introduced in large quantities. Gen. Butler is to-day at Newport News.

The body of Rawling has been brought to the Fortress, and will be sent to New York for burial. The *Minnesota* has steamed up every night, in anticipation of a descent of the steamer *Yorktown* from Richmond. She is said to be armed with 60-pounders. Several persons arrested at Hampton for selling liquor will be sent to Baltimore to-night.

Latest from Washington.

RETREAT OF THE GRAND ARMY

DISGRACEFUL PANIC.

Attack of the Confederates upon Washington apprehended.

CANNONADING HEARD THIS MORNING AT 4 A. M.

The Federal Rout Total.

Five General Officers badly Wounded.

10,000 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED

This morning's *National Republican* (official paper), in addition to the particulars of the battle which are furnished by the *Associated Press*, gives us the very latest intelligence received last night from the scene of action, that the "Grand Army" was in full retreat, in the wildest state of disorder—regulars sharing in the universal panic, which *The Republican* says were started by the teamsters—and the wounded being left uncared for, to die by the roadside.

The *National Intelligencer* (semi-official) also announces the retreat of the "Grand Army" from Bull's Run. It says that at 4 P. M. "our troops finding their progress obstructed by masked batteries, which large reserves of the enemy prevented them from flanking, withdrew in good order to Centerville. The 2d Rhode Island Regiment and a battalion of United States Marines held their ground, and with a powerful division of reserve will hold Centerville." The *Intelligencer* further says that the Confederates far outnumber the Federal troops, and that General McDowell cannot resume the offensive until he is largely reinforced. The *Intelligencer* states positively that Col. Cameron and Slocum, and Lt. Col. Nugent were killed, and Col. Hunter, who was wounded in two places, had been brought to Washington. The *Intelligencer* would have us believe that the "Grand Army," after fighting nine hours against masked batteries, retreated with a loss of only 50 killed and 200 wounded. Among the killed was Capt. Thomas F. Meagher, the "Irish Patriot." The *Republican* admits the loss of two Colonels (Cameron and Slocum) killed and *five Generals*, Heintzelman, Hunter, Burnside, Tyler, and Schenck "badly wounded." All reports concur in stating the slaughter to have been immense. The *Republican* places it at high as ten thousand. Passengers by the morning's train report that the Federal army will hardly pause in its retreat until it reaches Arlington Heights.

The *National Republican* of this morning says: All our military operations went swimmingly on, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a ponton across Bull Run, the enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army, and lived the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians, who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat. Many baggage wagons were emptied, and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down, to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centerville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated civilians. Wounded soldiers cried on the roadside for assistance, but the alarm was so great, that numbers were passed by. Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions, when a change of batteries rendered the retirement of the artillery on our part, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact. The reserve force of Centerville was immediately brought up, and marched in double quick step, in the following order: Colonel Einsteins's twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, with two guns, the Garibaldi Guards, and Blenker's first light regiment, with its batteries, followed, at several miles distant, by the DeKalb regiment. When our courier left, at half past four o'clock, it was in the midst of this excitement.

Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had had its lines broken, and demanded immediate reinforcement. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hillside, directly opposite the main battery of the enemy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted.

Crowds of carriage and baggage wagons came rushing down the road. The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour the alarm had been communicated all along the road to Washington. But this state of affairs is apparently without sufficient cause for agitating the public mind. The movement was a grand one, and could only succeed by a desperate struggle. The heavy loss of life, which is shared by the rebels, only tends to show the brilliancy of the movement, and, with the immense reinforcements sent forward from Washington, will doubtless only succeed. The unfoiled alarm will probably prevent a continuance of visitors to the scene of conflict, as their conduct on this occasion tended greatly to inflame it among the teamsters.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines, forming a triangle, the apex fronting the center of our column. The area seems to have been filled by masked batteries. At 7 o'clock last evening, guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

The Very Latest.

Rumor says that Heintzelman's division, late yesterday afternoon, made a circuitous march of seven miles, turned the enemy's flank, and at last accounts was shelling them in the rear. The head of the charger of Gov. Sprague, which he rode during the engagement, was shot off from his body while the horse of General Burnside was shot from under him.

P. S.—By the train which left Washington at 7:10 A. M. we learn that the panic has extended to Washington, where the greatest apprehension exists of an attack upon Washington. Order is said to have been measurably restored in the flying "Army of the Union," which is now reported to be slowly falling back upon Washington—Beauregard in close pursuit with an army estimated at 100,000 men, and pronounced

by this morning's *Intelligencer* to be superior to the "Grand Army" in every respect.

We learn that the order superseding Gen. Banks in the command at Baltimore has been revoked, and that he will continue to discharge his duties, for the present, as "General Commanding the Department of Annapolis."

WINE, LIQUORS, &c.

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PURE RYE, MALT AND WHEAT

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FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS,

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WHISKIES, &c.

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J. H. & Co. are the sole proprietors of various brands of choice

Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies. ap 22-45m

FANCY GOODS.

LEONARD PASSANO,

No. 52 Centre Market Space,

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Offers to cash buyers a stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of an great variety as can be found in any other place

in the city, at prices to suit the times.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PISTOLS,

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UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

PORTE MONAIES AND PURSES,

SKELETON SKIRTS,

TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

ap 22-41m

FERTILIZERS AND SEEDS.

J. J. & F. TURNER,

No. 42 Pratt Street, Baltimore,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

GUANO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

"EXCELSIOR,"

(No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO

AND

SUPERIOR FERTILIZER.

DELIVERED IN

GRAIN AND FIELD SEEDS.

ap 22

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THOS. J. CARSON,

BANKER,

No. 204 Baltimore Street,

WILL BUY AND SELL DOMESTIC EX-

CHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK

NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA CUR-

RENCY WANTED. my 17-45m

CHEAP FUEL.

COOKING COAL.

ONLY \$4 PER TON OF 2240 LBS.

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W. F. H. OXON,

Corner Lombard and Canal sts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. W. HARPER & CO.

BILL POSTERS AND DISTILLERS.

No. 12 North street, Basement.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD., JULY 18, 1861.

On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

Arrive and depart, until further notice, from

CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8:15 A. M. Express at 8:30 P. M.

The 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Relay House with train

on the Western Maryland Railroad; at Hagerstown with train

on the Gettysburg Railroad; at York with train on the

York and Gettysburg Railroad; at Harrisburg with train on the

York and Gettysburg Railroad; at Philadelphia with train on the

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern

Pennsylvania and New York.

The 8:30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except

between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and also the Lehigh

Valley Railroad. The 8 P. M. train makes connections with the

Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct

connections with New York.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Mail at 6:10 P. M. Express at 7:45 A. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation at 8:00 P. M.

The 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Relay House with train

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FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave BALTIMORE STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday)

at 6:30 A. M. Express at 6:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Train from

both trains directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST,

OUTWEST AND NORTHWEST.

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8:30 A. M. train;

between Baltimore and Wheeling, take the Accommodation train

leaving Baltimore at 6:30 A. M., and between Baltimore and Park

leaving Baltimore at 6:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Train from both

trains directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4:30 P. M.

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three months, \$2.50; six months, \$4.50; one year, \$8.00; payable
in advance.
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No. 74 BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR GAY.
The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents.
All communications should be addressed to the Publisher at
The South.

Vol. 1. No. 77.

The South.

Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's menace come to pass?
Are they not bridled? Venice, lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
These things are, whence she came, and where she
latter be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun,
Even in destruction's depth, her foreign foes,
From whom submission wrings an infamous repose."

THE WAR.

From the Grand Army.

The Washington papers contain some further
accounts of the first conflict at Bull Run. The
Washington morning *Chronicle* of yesterday says
that a Connecticut man who had been taken prisoner
by the Confederates but escaped at Bull Run,
gives a very intelligent account of himself
and his experience. He says the enemy continued
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When our troops were attacked on Thursday,
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He says that one of the shells fired by our men
exploded near Lee and Beauregard, killing a
number of officers and men. A retreat was proposed,
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field and the other some distance from it, and the
third still further on.

5.20 P. M.—Another despatch says that the
Federal troops have won the day. The loss on
both sides is heavy, but the rout of the Confed-
erates is complete. The batteries at Bull Run are
silenced, and two or three others are being re-
taken.

5.40 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall
send another courier there in a few minutes.
The couriers went at 4 o'clock and will be back
soon.

WASHINGTON, July 21—11 P. M.—The most in-
tense excitement is everywhere existing, to hear
further from the field of battle. Every returning
spectator of the events is immediately surrounded,
to relate his observations. The demand for intel-
ligence is insatiable. Many unauthorized rumors
prevail, which serve to confuse the truth. The
smoke of the battle could be seen from the en-
closures in Washington. A number of members of
Congress and the Cabinet went to the woods
near Bull Run to witness the battle. One of
these members reports that Colonel Hunter, of the

3d Cavalry, acting as Major General, was seriously
if not mortally wounded. It is stated in all
quarters, that the news is generally credited, that
Colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment, brother of
the Secretary of War, and Colonel Slocum of the
2d Rhode Island regiment were killed in the ac-
tion.

Next in order is an attempted description of the
contest by a correspondent of the *Associated Press*
stationed at Centreville. His account seems to be
made up to 3 P. M. and is as follows:

CENTREVILLE, July 21, P. M.—A most severe
and general battle was fought to-day at Bull Run
bridge. The conflict was most desperate and
bloody, lasting over nine hours. The programme
of the battle as stated in my first despatch was
carried out until the troops met with a succession
of masked batteries, which were attacked with
great vigor and bravery and successfully storm-
ed and taken, with severe loss of life. Our troops
distinguished themselves in the previous engage-
ment, but in the present engagement, Col. Rich-
ardson, who distinguished himself in the previous
engagement, was killed, and the 4th regiment, on the
left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade, to
hold the Federal battery stationed on the hill, on
the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the last
battle (the Bull Run battle).

The flank movements were carried out as de-
scribed in my first despatch. Col. Schenck and
Col. Sherman's brigades of Gen. Tyler's division
advanced by the Warrenton road, while Colonel
Heintzelman's and Col. Hunter's division took the
left of the Warrenton road, to move between
Bull Run and Manassas Junction. Colonel Key's
brigade remained at Centreville, as a reserve. In-
formation was received by General Tyler's com-
mand, of the existence of the enemy's battery,
commanding that road. Our troops were then
formed in battle array: The 2d New York and 2d
Ohio, on the left; the 3d Ohio, 2d Wisconsin and
79th, 13th, and 99th New York on the right. Col.
Miles' Division followed in the rear. The first
range gun was fired by Sherman's battery, at 10
minutes of 7 o'clock, this morning. The Confed-
erates did not return his shot until an hour and a
half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came
up and the battle became general. Col. Hunter's
movement to gain the rear of the enemy was al-
most a success. The enemy's position was then
opened upon by several of Canby's howitzers,
followed by slight skirmishing.

[The reason, we understand, why Colonel Hunter's
success was not complete was because he was
mortally wounded, and his division badly cut
up.]

The Confederates rapidly received reinforcements
from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened.
The battle consisted in a succession of fires
from masked batteries, which were opened in
every direction. When one was silenced its place
was taken by two, and the daring charges of our
infantry in unmasking them exhibited the most
dauntless courage. The 2d Ohio and the 2d New
York militia were marched by flank through the
woods by a new made road within a mile of the
main road, when they came on a battery of eight
guns with four regiments flanked in the rear.—
Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on
either side of the road in order to allow two
batteries of artillery to pass through and attack the
work. This battery then opened upon us and
killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey, of com-
pany G, New York 2d, and William Maxwell, a
drummer, and seriously wounded several others.
Our troops were kept in this position for fifteen or
twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being
able to exchange shots with the enemy, although
within a stone's throw of their batteries. They
succeeded in retiring in regular order with their
batteries.

[From this it is evident that the Federals here
had to retreat, and did not succeed in taking this
battery of eight pieces.]

The most gallant charge of the day was made
by the New 69th, 79th and 13th regiments,
who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as
they proceeded with perfect *clan*, attacking it with
the bayonet's point. Their yell of triumph seemed
to carry all before them. They found that the
Confederates had abandoned the battery as they
approached, and had only succeeded in carrying
off one gun. This success was acquired only after
a severe loss of life, in which the 69th regiment
lost 100 men, and it is reported that the Lieut.
Colonel was among those killed. Ellsworth's
Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their
spirited assault on the batteries, at the point of
the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.
Up to the hour of 3 P. M. it was generally un-
derstood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely,
and that they were gradually retreating; that Col.
Hunter had driven them in the rear, and that
Col. Heintzelman's command was meeting with
success; and that it required but a little more
of reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to
Manassas Junction.

Admitting this last statement to be true, is it
not strange that confirmation of it should be lack-
ing? Gen. McDowell in his official report of 5
P. M., only claims to have taken the batteries at
the Run.

The *Associated Press* report concludes as fol-
lows:

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by pri-
vate Hasbroke, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. He
turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Pryor,
a cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured
with his horse as he by accident rode within our
lines. He discovered himself by remarking to
Hasbroke: "We are getting badly cut to pieces."
"What regiment do you belong to?" asked Has-
broke. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer.
"Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbroke.
From the statements of this prisoner, it appears
that our artillery has created great havoc among
the Confederates, of whom there are from 30,000
to 40,000 in the field, under the command of Gen.
Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000
at the Junction. He describes an officer most
prominent in the fight, distinguished from the
rest by his white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He con-
firms the previous reports of negro troops in the
Confederate forces. He says it is difficult to
get them in proper discipline in battle array. The
position of the enemy extended in three lines in
the form of a triangle, the apex pointing the centre
of our columns. The area seems to have been
filled with masked batteries. At 7 o'clock this
evening guns were still heard firing at short in-
tervals.

The special correspondent of the *San* states that
8,000 troops went forward during the day to re-
inforce the "Grand Army."

From Fortress Monroe.

[Correspondence of the *Associated Press*.]
FORTRESS MONROE, July 20.—A spy who is just
in from Great Bethel reports that Captains Jenkins
and Shurtliff were wounded yesterday and carried
off as prisoners. The rebels had two killed. A
company of Massachusetts men made a scout last
night to Great Bethel. They report only fifty
light horse at that point, but say that the Confed-
erates will make a stand at Cockietown, eight
miles this side Yorktown, where a considerable force
is now assembled. Near Great Bethel eight of the
party captured three officers' horses. The officers
escaped into the woods. Formidable preparations
are being made for an advance in the direction of
Yorktown. The Government, it is stated, is about
to furnish the means of offensive operations.

Gen. Butler is making a vigorous effort to pre-
vent the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the
general camps. Much of the insubordination
and want of discipline (to say nothing of illness)
may be attributed to the vile whiskey which has
been introduced in large quantities. Gen. Butler
is to-day at Newport News.

The body of Rawling has been brought to the
Fortress, and will be sent to New York for burial.
The *Minnesota* has steamed up every night, in an-
ticipation of a descent of the steamer *Yorktown*
from Richmond. She is said to be armed with
several 68-pounders. Several persons arrested at
Newport for selling liquor will be sent to Bal-
timore to-night.

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Sold in Springfield by H. Hutchins, H. & J. Brewer, B. K. Biss, Geo. B. Smith, E. C. Stebbins and J. B. Bissell.

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Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne

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SHORTEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK,
ALBANY SHORT LINE.

FOUR HOURS
IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER
Route from Chicago to New York.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS
EAST UNION DEPOT, CORNER OF MADISON AND
CANAL STREETS, WEST SIDE,
At Follows:
7.10 A. M. and 7.10 P. M.

Only One Change of Cars to New York,
TWO TO BOSTON FROM CHICAGO.

Baggage Checked Through
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

This is the Only Direct Route!
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Chicago to Pittsburgh Without Change.

SUPERB SLEEPING CARS
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ASK FOR TICKETS VIA
CRESTLINE AND PITTSBURGH.

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CHANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 23, 1861, until
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LEAVE MADISON, GOING WEST.
Accommodation, 4.20 A. M.
Night Express, 10.10 P. M.
Night Express, 10.10 P. M.

LEAVE MADISON, GOING EAST.
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Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
GREAT BRAD GARDEN, DOUBLE TRACK AND TEL.
GARDEN ROUTE TO
New York, Boston and all Eastern Cities.

Carrying the Great Western United States Mail.
Express Trains leave Madison, daily, at 10.10 A. M.,
Chicago and Northwestern Railway,
Chicago and Northwestern Railway,
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

THE ONLY TRAIL ROUTE THROUGH THE
Lakes to New York City. Splendid extended Sleeping
Carriage through. Fare always as low as by any
other route.

Passenger and freight cars transferred free by
New York and Erie Railway.
By passenger and freight cars transferred free by
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DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE

DRY GOODS

10 Per Cent. Below First Cost.

THE CITIZENS OF MADISON ARE INFORMED
that an extensive stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!
NOW ON HAND AT
Reynolds' One Price Store.

FOR THE NEXT NINETEEN DAYS,
AT 10 PER CENT. BELOW FIRST COST.
AN EXAMINATION WILL SATISFY ALL.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

CHEAP! CHEAP!
Mohair Goods, Fines,
De Lanes, Gingham,
Moccasin, Striped,
Valenies, Tickings,
Barges, Checks,
Silk, Paisley,
Alpacas, Damask.

FOR CASH!
HAYO HOA
Mohair Goods, Fines,
De Lanes, Gingham,
Moccasin, Striped,
Valenies, Tickings,
Barges, Checks,
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DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

REYNOLD'S

One Price Cheap Cash Store!

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT THE
NEW STORE, ATWOOD'S BLK.,
(next door to Brown & Hargis Hardware Store.

THE CITIZENS OF MADISON ARE INFORMED
that an extensive stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!
NOW ON HAND AT
Reynolds' One Price Store.

FOR THE NEXT NINETEEN DAYS,
AT 10 PER CENT. BELOW FIRST COST.
AN EXAMINATION WILL SATISFY ALL.

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DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

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CLOTHING.

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!

FRIEND & CRAWFORD,

Wholesale and Retail

Madison, Wisconsin.

ARE JUST OPENING
A LARGE AND SELECT INVOICE
OF NEW STYLES OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Choice French Cassimeres and Vestings
OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS!

Light Loose-Overcoats!
EXTRA FINE
Black and Colored French Cloths!
Superfine French Doeskins!

MR. J. R. WILLIAMS, OF NEW YORK CITY,
has charge of the
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!
which is a guarantee to those that want
GOOD FITTING AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS,
that they can be had at

THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.
THEY EMPLOY THE BEST MECHANICS!
and have all garments made equal in style and workman-
ship to any which can be obtained in Eastern cities.

Their stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
is beyond doubt one of
THE VERY BEST IN THE WESTERN MARKET!

MANUFACTURED BY THEM
IN THE BEST MANNER, IN THE LATEST STYLES
which they will sell at prices that will be satisfied
by every one.

ATTENTION
FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT!
WHICH IS NOW FULL AND COMPLETE,
in every particular.

Superior French Tote Shirts,
THE BEST THING OF THE KIND EVER OFFERED!
SILK, LINEN, THREAD,
INDIA GUM,
LACES AND OUTFITS
Under Garments!

The Last Thread and India Gums are a beautiful article
for summer wear.

HATS AND CAPS
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
Silk, Cassimer, Wool, Nansie, and Princes of Wales, and
a few of the many styles.

A good supply of
DRESSING, TRUNKS, VALISES, and
carpet bags,
and every head, and selling at low rates.

Don't fail to examine their Stock
FOR PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
M. FRIEND & CRAWFORD.

LOW TARIFF AND CHEAP GOODS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JUST ARRIVED AT KOHNER'S!
ON Main Street, near the Capital.

ONE OF OUR LATEST AND BEST SELECTED
Spring and Summer Styles of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
EVER BROUGHT INTO MADISON.

I have just returned from the Eastern Markets, and in
my possession the latest and most desirable of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
I have been able to buy at unusually low rates, and intend
my customers the same advantage.

Remember that
my stock is large and complete,
and that I am prepared to sell at
very low rates.

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EVENING PATRIOT.

For Local and Telegraphic News see Third Page For Deferred Articles see Fourth Page Reading matter on every page.

Tale of a Handkerchief.

CONSIDERED.
The afternoon accordingly found him strolling
about Madison, inquiring for the residence of
Mr. Barton. Several unsuccessful attempts
to discover the next of his kind of paradise
were made, and more than half of his afternoon
was spent in seeking a lady's acquaintance,
he approached a large, handsome man, dressed
in a little evening, with tastefully
arranged garden in front. He was perfectly
conscious that etiquette would hold up her
hand in horror at the idea of his formally
introducing, but he reflected that "faint heart
never won a fair lady," and mentally snatched
his finger in quick escape. He rang the bell,
and a servant appeared.

"Is Miss Barton at home?" he asked.
"Yes sir, will you step in?" replied the
butler. "What name shall I call?"
The young man's heart beat like a steam
engine at the thought of his audacity.

"I will step in," he said, and he stepped
in. The young man's heart beat like a steam
engine at the thought of his audacity.

The page ushered him into the drawing room
and disappeared. Ralph braced himself for the
coming interview. After a short delay, which
seemed to him like the interval between the
last and next of his kind of paradise, the door
opened, and the beautiful Isabella entered
the apartment. Without manifesting any sur-
prise at such an unusual visit, she seated her-
self in a chair, and seating herself some
distance from him, awaited the announce-
ment of his errand.

"I must request your indulgence, Miss Mar-
ton," said Ralph, with a perfect outward self-
possession, although inwardly he completely
realized the awkwardness of his position. "For
having taken to great a liberty as to call upon
you personally, without ever having had the
honor of an introduction, I beg to say that I am
entirely at your service, and I am sure that you
will be pleased to receive me."

"I beg to say that I am entirely at your service,
and I am sure that you will be pleased to receive
me," said Ralph, with a perfect outward self-
possession, although inwardly he completely
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BRADFORD, MILLER & SONS.
NO. 13 MARKET SQUARE.
PUBLISHED every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the printer, at the corner of the State and Water streets, in Providence, R. I., at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies for sale at the office of the printer, at the corner of the State and Water streets, in Providence, R. I., at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies for sale at the office of the printer, at the corner of the State and Water streets, in Providence, R. I., at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance.

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The Union of the States—The Equality of the States—The Enforcement of the Laws.

Providence, Monday Morning, July 22, 1861.

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